

For Sale

FOR SALE, AT THE CHINA SUGAR
REFINERY, EAST POINT.
SUGAR of the Finest Crystals, equal if
not superior to the English Loaf, rang-
ing from Nos. 1 to 6.
Also GOLDEN SYRUP, double refined,
in quantities to suit purchasers.
WHEE & Co.
China Sugar Refinery,
East Point, 6th August, 1868.

FOR SALE.
DUFF GORDON & Co.'s PALE
SHERRY, of Superior quality, in 1
dozen cases.
RAY & Co.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. sep5

FOR SALE.

THE Public House called the CITY OF
ROTTERDAM, No. 109, with Stock-
in-Trade, Furniture, and everything else
belonging to it.
For full particulars, apply on the pre-
mises.
Hongkong, August 3, 1868. sep

Insurance

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Agents at Hongkong.—
Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the half-
yearly meeting of the rate of 10 per
cent. per annum will be payable to the
shareholders at the London and County
Bank, Lombard Street, London, on and
after the 8th July 1868.
JAS. LEWIS DANIELL,
Secretary.
London, June 19, 1868. aug30

JOKAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
LONDON.
Incorporated 1859.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are pre-
pared to accept Marine risks and issue
Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Marine
Risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CAPITAL, £500,000.

Managing Agents in China, — Messrs.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong,
Medical Referees, — J. IVES MURRAY,
Esq., M.D.

THE Underwritten having been appointed
Managing Agents for the above Com-
pany are prepared to accept risks and issue
Policies of Life Assurances.
For further particulars, forms of propo-
sals, &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Managing Agents in China.
Hongkong, June, 1867.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents at Hongkong and Canton for
the above Company are prepared to grant
Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
ARNOLD KARBBERG & Co.
Hongkong, July 27, 1868. 27jan-69

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE).
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant
Policies against the risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, provision will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of propo-
sals or any other information apply to
ARNOLD KARBBERG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged on short period
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " " "
Above six months and not exceeding nine months, 4/5 " " "
Above nine months and not exceeding twelve months, 5/6 " " "

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Above 6 months, 1/2 of the full Annual Rate.
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Insurance

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
NOTICE further notice the following An-
nual Rates will be charged for Fire
Insurance, viz:—
Detached and Semi-detached
Dwelling Houses removed
from the Town, and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used
strictly as such, and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Jodowns, Offices, Shops, &c.,
and their Contents, 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance
Company.
Hongkong, March 6, 1865.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY
AND
FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS
INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Companies are
prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached and semi-detached
Dwelling-Houses removed
from Town, and their Con-
tents, 1/2 per cent.
Other Dwelling-Houses used
strictly as such, and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c.,
and their Contents, 1 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 2, 1866.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged in Short Period
Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " " "
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Insurance

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPO-
RATION.
THE following rates will in future be
charged for Short Period Insurances:
One month, 1/2 per cent.
Three months, 2/3 " " "
Six months, 3/4 " " "
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following
rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " " "
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Insurance

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
(LIFE DEPARTMENT).
£2 per cent. per annum Bonus declared
during the last Fifteen Years on all
Profits participating Policies of Two
Years standing.
The utmost liberality practised in the
settlement of all Claims, with the repre-
sentatives of deceased Assureds.
An Assurance for any sum not exceeding
£1000 can be effected with the Underwritten
without referring to Head-quarters.
By special authority of the Board, Claims
are settled at once by the Underwritten
without reference to England.
Fees to Medical Referees paid by the
Company.
No forfeiture of Policy from uninten-
tional mis-statement.
Premiums payable Half-yearly or Annu-
ally at the option of the Assured.
Annual Premiums for an Assurance of
£100 for the whole term of Life, including
£2 10s. per Cent. for Foreign Risk, which
will be deducted during a visit to or a per-
manent resident in Europe.

THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 per cent.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " " "
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For Sale

FOR SALE.
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, complete.
MULLER & CLAUSSEN,
Hongkong, January 13, 1868,

N Tices to Consignees.

"SAVOIR FAIRE" Capt. F. HARRISON, FROM CALCUTTA.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
RUB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, August 21, 1868.

"CHETAB" FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, August 16, 1868.

CONSIGNEES of (double-diamond), (R. R. H. in diamond) or addressed, 20 Packages Merchandise, shipped by Messrs Maynard, Harris & Co., London, per barque "Havelock" and consigned here to A. B. Hewlett, Esq., are hereby informed that the same have been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, August 19, 1868.

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.
Ex "Donnat," 7th January, 1868.

RT 531. 1 Case Paper.
Ex "Donnat," 8th June.
NO 120, 122. 3 Cases Sweetmeats
C. BERTHARD,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, August 3, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FRANCIS PARRY and Mr. THOMAS SMITH in our Firm ceased on 31st December, 1867, from which date the Partners are Mr. CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, Mr. ARTHUR SMITH and Mr. THOMAS PARRY.
BILLEY & Co.
Hongkong, June 16, 1868.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUD BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LISON DALRYMPLE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration, at Foochow from this date.
BILLEY & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
MY Business, as Ship and Insurance Broker, Commission Agent, &c., hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or Firm of J. S. Hook, Son & Co.
J. S. HOOK.
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.
MR. B. A. H. TOLLUS GUTZENKAMP, being from this date interested in our Firm, will sign the same per procuration.
REYNOLDS BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, June 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant, under the style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE ADJUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
C. LANGDON DAVIES.
2 Club Chambers,
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. BYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.
GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the Firm of Messrs TAYLOR, HUNT & Co. ceases from this date.
M. ARMSTRONG.
Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

Docks.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.
The above Dock has been in full working order for the last four years. Length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the sill, springs, average 17 feet, neaps 14 feet. The Dock in ordinary Tides runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
For further particulars as to the price of cooping, &c., &c., apply to
W. D. FILLICHAUSE, Esq., Messrs De Silve & Co., Hongkong; Messrs Boyd & Co., Shanghai; or to the Undersigned.
In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug "WOODUNG." Vessels requiring the services of this Tug either from Matsun (where a splendid anchorage will be found during the S. W. monsoon) or from the White Dog, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to
JOHN V. SKEY,
Manager.
Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at Whampoa and Hongkong, which offer every facility for the docking and repairs of Vessels of all classes.
Their Docks at Whampoa are in good working order and are pumped out by Steam, and the workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwright, Black-

Dock.

smith, Boiler-maker, and Machine works. Materials supplied of the best kind and on the most reasonable terms. A jetty with a pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of which masts and boilers can be taken out of Vessels.
Their Hongkong establishment comprises also the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boiler-maker and Machine works and possesses a pair of lifting shears.

Their Granite Dock at Kowloon most advantageously situated, solidly built, and of full dimensions to admit the docking of any Vessel coming to this harbour, will be completed in a very short time.
The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN" is always in readiness to tow Vessels to Dock, free of charge, and to sea, or new berth, at reduced rates.

All works carried on under the superintendence of experienced European foremen.
For particulars, apply at the office of the Company, Queen's Road.

JOHN INGLIS, Acting Secretary.
N. B.—Consignees or Masters of Vessels having cause to complain of the works done at the Docks or at Hongkong, will please address their complaints to the Office of the Company, which will receive the immediate attention of the Directors.
Hongkong, July 14, 1868.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—\$750,000.
IN 1,500 SHARES, OF \$500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA are in full working order, and the attention of Ship-owners is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repair of Vessels.
The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public.

ABERDEEN DOCK.
DOCK No. 1.
Built of GRANITE.
Length, 330 feet.
Breadth, 80 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 18 "
Do. Neap Tides, 16 "

NEW DOCK, No. 2.
Built of GRANITE.
Length, 400 feet.
Breadth, 90 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 24 "
Do. Neap Tides, 21 "
This Dock is now under course of construction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.
DOCK A.
Built of GRANITE.
Length, 550 feet.
Breadth, 80 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 10' 6"
Do. Neap Tides, 13' 6"
This can be used either as one or two Docks.

DOCK B.
Built of GRANITE.
Length, 340 feet.
Breadth, 60 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 18 "
Do. Neap Tides, 15 "
The above are the largest Docks in China and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Cranes, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK C.
Built of WOOD.
Length, 260 feet.
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 14 "
Do. Neap Tides, 11 "
Fitted with Cranes and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.
Length, 164 feet.
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 12' 6"
Do. Neap Tides, 9' 6"

DOCK E.
Length, 120 feet.
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 11 "
Do. Neap Tides, 8 "
D. and E. are Mud Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.
The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineer's Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.—capable of executing work on the largest scale, and Blacksmith's Shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried on under the supervision of experienced European.
Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty alongside where vessels can lie in 24 feet water and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKERS' DEPARTMENT.
The Company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steam-ships for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.
Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, executed with the utmost dispatch.

STORES.
The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessities for Shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c., &c.

STEAM TUG.
The Company's powerful Steam Tug "PAME" (100 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow Sailing Vessels from Hongkong to the Dock free of charge, and will take them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.
For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Company, at Aguilas Street, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, Secretary.
N. B.—The Consignees or Master of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the work done at the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.
Hongkong, October 10, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
THREE Spacious GODOWNS suitable for storing dry Goods; also a Fireproof GODOWN capable of containing 1,000 chests of Opium. Situated in the most central part of Queen's Road. Apply to
J. F. ROSE, Secretary,
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.
Hongkong, August 12, 1868.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET.
RECENTLY put in thorough Repair, situated on the Rise of THE HILL, Westward, and an easy distance from the Queen's Road. Apply to
MR. BARRINGTON.
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

TO LET.
LIVE separate ROOMS, or the whole of the second Floor of our House at Peddar's Wharf, comprising Eleven Bath Rooms with Parlor, Dining Room, Pantry, Bath Rooms and Cook House.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, August 3, 1868.

TO LET.
THE OFFICES situated in Queen's Road, formerly occupied by Messrs LYALL, STILES & Co. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
East Point, June 15, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise, in their own Boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns, on Moderate Terms.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

TO LET.
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs ELMENHOIST & SANDERS.
For particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

TO LET.
4 COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in Morrison Hill, commanding a thorough view of the Harbour, with Stables, &c.
Apply to
THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point Godowns.
Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

TO LET.
THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, AROBER & Co.
Hongkong, May 18, 1868.

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent \$28 per month.
Apply at the Victoria Foundry.
Hongkong, March 12, 1868.

TO LET.
FIRST Rate ROOMS for Offices or Dwelling HOUSE for Families in the Queen's Road, No. 92, with new Verandah. The whole in a thorough state of repair.
Apply to
Messrs Wm. SCHMIDT & Co.,
Gummers.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

TO LET.
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by Messrs ARNOLD, KARR & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns.
Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

TO LET.
FOUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor above the Offices of the Undersigned, 44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by Messrs C. HOOK & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1868.
For Terms, &c., apply to
A. A. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO LET.
TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 63.
Apply to
GAVIN THOMPSON,
at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

STORAGE FOR OPIUM.
THE Undersigned is prepared to STORE Opium in a first class Granite Godown on premises situated on Praya Central.
CHARLES RIVINGTON,
3, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, June 9, 1868.

Steam Tugs.
NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
STEAM-TUG "FAIR" 110 H. P.
NOMINAL.
With disconnecting Engines.

THIS Powerful Tug is available at any moment to Tug Vessels in Harbour, or to tow them to or from Sea.
For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Office of the Company, at Aguilas Street, Hongkong.
JOHN S. LAPRAIK, Secretary.
Hongkong, October 18, 1866.

NOTICE.
THE STEAM TUG "ISLAND QUEEN," 130 H. P. Nominal, will commence to ply on the River Min and adjacent waters early in the spring, and will then be available to tow ships at the anchorage, and to tow to and from, sea, at usual rates.
For further information, apply to Messrs E. H. HOW & Co., Foochow, or to the Undersigned.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

FOR SALE.
AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL, an English BILLIARD TABLE, complete, in first class order.
Apply to the MANAGER.
Hongkong, August 18, 1868.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, JUST LANDED.
Ex "Havelock."
BASS'S BITTER BEER in kilderkins.
" " " " in lads.
" " " " in bottle plants and quarts.
Prime York HAMS.
Chester CHICKENS.
Apply to
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
"SEAG HOTEL" Stores,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, August 21, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned beg to call the attention of Ship Masters and the General Public that from and after this date, they will sell the whole of their Stock at Cost Prices.
The above Stock consists of Ship Chandlery in all its details, Hoses and Cooking Utensils, Oilmen's Stores of every description, Dinner and breakfast Sets and White Crockery Ware, Calicoes, Scales, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Machinists' tools, Boiler Plates and Angle Iron, Paints, Oil, Tar and Varnish, Brandy, Whiskey, Gin, Rhine and English Wines, Liqueurs, &c., &c., &c.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, August 16, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED.
Ex "Great Republic."
ANDERSON'S Solace TOBACCO.
Ex "Mail Steamer."
AMBER MOUTHPIECES.
CHERRYWOOD STEMS.
CIGAR-HOLDERS.
Ex "Schnee."
Superior CIGARS.
BIELEFELD & ZACHARLE.
Hongkong, August 4, 1868.

PER MAIL, Aug. 13.
Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's HATS.
LACE JACKETS, MANTLES, FUR TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
Dress MATERIALS of all kinds.
FURNITURE, DAMASK, REPS, FRINGES, TRIMMING, &c., &c.
Table COVERS, BOOTS, &c. Toys, CROQUET GAMES, &c.
MISS GARRETT,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, August 13, 1868.

EX "HAYLOCK."
WATERPROOF OVERCOATS.
Silk Dress HATS.
Christy's Black and Drab Felt HATS, new Shapes.
SILK UMBRELLAS and Walking CANES.
SHIRTS with Linen Fronts and COLLARS, of the latest Fashions.
A rich assortment of fancy FLANNELS and Summer TWEEDS.
PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c., &c.
LADAGE, OELKE & Co.
Hongkong, August 17, 1868.

FOR SALE.
MANILA HARD WOOD.
Consisting of:
MOLAYES.
BANABAS.
ARANGAS.
And other descriptions.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, August 11, 1868.

New Advertisements.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 25th August, 1868, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road—
An invoice of Crockeryware, as Cups, Saucers, Plates, Dishes, &c., &c.; 50 tins prime Sultana Raisins, 50 tins Currants, 40 boxes Spermin Candles, 5 cases Bryant and May's Matches, 40 pieces extra fine Linen Nos. 4 and 5, 100 doz. Linen Handkerchiefs, 200 doz. printed Cotton Handkerchiefs, 50 doz. Cotton striped Hose, 100 Minnie Rifles, 20 Lefauchaux Revolvers, 1000 canisters FFF Powder, 30 bolts repairing Canvass, 10 pieces white Saxony Flannels, 25 pieces all wool fancy Crimean Flannels, 30 doz Towels, 40 cases Oilman stores and Provisions, 50 cases Claret, (Medoc), 30 casks Ale gts., 30 casks Ale pts., 20 casks Irish Pork, 5 rolls best Sole Leather, and a variety of other Goods.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, August 22, 1878.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
A Dun-coloured Greyhound BITCH, with black-leather collar; anybody detaining the same will be prosecuted.
Hongkong, August 1, 1868.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent per annum, say \$7.50 per paid-up Share of \$125, and \$1.60 per Share on which \$25 have been paid, is payable at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 13, 1868.

PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
at Messrs T. HALL & Co.,
No. 3, Queen's Road, East, close to the Parade Ground.
Charge very moderate.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.
S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 16, 1867.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
MR. WILLIAM F. RUSSELL is authorized to sign our Firm from this date.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, August 6, 1868.

M. R. W. SALWAY ARCHITECT, &c., Hongkong Hotel.
BROWN, JONES & Co., UNDERTAKERS.
MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES REEDED, in the Best Style.
LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, on the Shortest Notice.
Apply at
Hollywood Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE Dividend at the rate of \$4.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders on the 11th instant, will be paid at the office of the General Agents on and after Thursday, the 16th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.
Hongkong, July 14, 1868.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held in the Club Chambers at 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 26th day of August, (when a statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors will be laid before the Meeting) for the purpose of electing Directors in the place of those who retire in accordance with the provision of the Articles of Association, and the election of Auditors.
By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK, Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF HONGKONG, &c., &c.
MESSRS FLOYD & Co. are now publishing a series of Views of Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Amoy, Swatow and Foochow, in two parts. These Photographs are produced by new Optical Instruments, by the best Opticians of the day, and include an angle of 100 degrees, or three times the amount of subject of the ordinary lens now in use in the East, hence the unnecessary joining to make a complete picture. We intend to reduce the price to about 50 per cent. (to Subscribers only) from our usual selling prices.
Gentlemen wishing to subscribe will please call at our Establishment, where the Photographs can be inspected and further particulars ascertained.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1868.

HOBSON & Co., PUBLIC AUCTIONEERS, SHIPPING AND GENERAL BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Kowloon, HONGKONG, JAPAN.
HALL & HOLZ, General & Commission Agents, NAGASAKI.
Mein, July 31, 1868.

J. R. WHITE & Co., AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION AGENTS, No. 93, Prince Street, MACAO.
Mein, July 31, 1868.

C. L. VOLKMAN, Private Boarding Establishment, 29, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, January 7, 1868.

SAYLE & Co. VICTORIA EXCHANGE.
INVITE inspection of their New and well assorted summer Stock of Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS.
Naval and Military CLOTHS.
Light Mixt and Fancy TWEEDS.
Self and Fancy Colored FLANNELS.
Plain and Fancy DRILLS, DUCKS, &c.
Quilting and Marcella VESTINGS.
The Tailoring Department under the management of first class English Cutters.
TIES and SCARVES in great variety.
The new Shapes in Gentlemen's COLLARS.
Long Cloth, Silk and Wool SHIRTS.
PAJAMAS.
Gauze, Merino and Silk UNDERVESTS.
HOSIERY of all kinds.
Gentlemen's Straw and Felt HATS in Various Shapes.
Household LINENS of every description.
A large Stock of French Printed MUSLINS of the Latest Patterns.
French Printed CAMBRICS.
Black GLAZES, Plain and Fancy.
SILK GAUZES.
Grenadines and other New Fabrics Embroidered, Printed and Made-up SKIRTS.
CRINOLINES, Machine EMBROIDERIES and LACE of all descriptions.
Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.
Ladies' and Children's UNDER-CLOTHING.
Ladies' Cotton and Lisle HOSIERY.
Lisle and Silk GLOVES, c.
Lace and Muslin CURTAINS.
Hongkong, April 27, 1868.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS will close:—
FOR SHANGHAI.
Per "EKL KING" on Monday, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M.
FOR MANILA.
Per "NUEVO CONSTANTIN" on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M.

QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 22nd August, 1868.
OPIUM.—Patna, New, ... \$620
Old, ...
Benares, New, ... 613 1/2
Malwa, ... 656 a 660
COTTON.—BOMBAY, CALCUTTA.

Exchange.
Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 4/6 1/2 a 4/6 3/4
Credit, ... 47 1/2 a 47 3/4
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 22 1/2
Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 22 1/2
Shanghai, 3 days' sight Bank, Tls. 7 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. 8, ... 9 1/2
Sycee, ...
Mexicans, ...
Gold Leaf, ... 23.50
Gold Bar, 96 to 100, ... 23.10
English Sovereigns, ... 4.50
Australian Sovereigns, ... 4.58
Discount, ... 10 a 12
R. & W. pos dock, Old, par.
Do. New, 2 dis.
R. & S. Bank Shares, Old, 20 per c. p.m.
Do. New, 2 1/2 p. c. p.m. ex div.

Temperature.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.
Barometer, ... 30.14
Attached Thermometer, ... 81
Dry Bulb, ... 78.0
Wet Bulb, ... 75.0
Maximum S. Agr., ... 81.0
Minimum S. Agr., ... 74.0
Max. Sun's Rays, ... 85
Minimum on Grass, ... 73.0
Previous Rain or Snow, 1.87
24 hours, ... 1.85
Fog, ... S.E.
Wind, ... 10
Cloud, ... 10
Clear, ... 5
Weather, ... Wet.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAYS IN HONGKONG.
St. JOHN'S (LUTHERAN).—Morning, 11 o'clock.—The Lord Bishop. Afternoon, 5 o'clock.—The Lord Bishop and Colonial Chaplain alternately.
UNION CHURCH.—Morning, Rev. D. B. Morris. Morning Service, 11 A.M.; Evening, 6.30 P.M.
St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHAPEL.—(Service in Chinese.) Morning 10 o'clock.—Rev. G. F. Warren, Rev. Lo Sam Yuen, Afternoon 5 o'clock.—The same.
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Morning, 8 o'clock. Very Rev. R. Rainaldi, P. P. Ap. In the morning, at 6.30, 1st Mass; 6.30, 2nd Mass; 6.30, Service in English, by the Rev. T. Borginold; 7.30, 3rd Mass; 8. High Mass with Sermon in Portuguese; 9.30, Last Mass. In the afternoon, at 1, Sermon in Chinese by the Rev. S. Chu; at 6.30, Sermon in Portuguese; 6. Benediction.
St. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL.—Spring Garden. In the morning, at 7, Mass with Sermon in Chinese, by the Rev. F. Yau. At the Roman Catholic Reformatory, West Point, Rev. B. Vignau. Service at 7.30 A.M.
BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Kitzke, on every Sunday, at half past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

SAILOR'S HOME.—Evening Service, at 6 P.M.—The Lord Bishop and Colonial Chaplain alternately.
CHRISTADELPHIAN SYNAGOGUE.—Queen's Road (east). Service at 4 P.M. every Sunday.

BIRTH.
On the 22nd instant, at No. 8 West Terrace, the wife of CHARLES F. A. SARGSTER, of a Son.

THE CHINA MAIL.
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

CHECK TO THE A. A. G.
It would be improper to review the arguments before His Lordship on Thursday until after he has delivered his judgment, but there is one part of the proceedings with reference to which we are under no obligation of silence. The Acting Attorney General, representing the Crown as prosecutor, refused to name a day for bringing on for trial the Crown co-lie libellous actions against the "China Mail" for the following reasons:—
Having regard to the circumstances of the case generally, and to the articles which appear from day to day, or rather from night to night, in defendant's paper, I cannot consent; and when the case comes before your Lordship you will, I am sure, deal with the defendant in reference to those articles as you did with a party some time ago.

"The attitude of the Acting Attorney General overpowers his judgment and his memory. There have been no articles in the "China Mail" in relation to the informations, or to the merits of the cases, that can fairly come within the cognizance of the Court, however much they may have irritated the Acting Attorney General. Before Senior Horta's examination, we carefully abstained from comment beyond stating our willingness to defend in Court. But after that wonderful exhibition of the non mi ricordo faculty in a witness, from the statements he made, and from what had come to our knowledge through authoritative sources, we felt justified in saying openly (on Aug. 8):—

"Some folks of tender but uneven consciences may blame us for making these libellous actions the subject of discussion in our columns. Under ordinary circumstances their objection would be good. But it is quite a different affair in Regina v. Solihet Her Majesty, and therefore all her subjects, are the prosecutors, on behalf of another monarch and all his subjects. It is a libel by the prosecution that no private injury has been done by the alleged libels; that the damage, if any, affects only collective reputation and character; that the funds for defraying the costs of the prosecution come out of a public exchequer; and that

in all respects the "China Mail" is pursued for alleged public, and not for private libels. For all of which reasons the defendant, fighting at long odds, claims the liberty of discussing as freely as he chooses on the case as it is disclosed against him."

"This was our first avowed intention of treating those libels as a matter which we should regard as exceptional, and we are not without hope that the public generally will, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, agree with us that our intention is just. But what has been the effect of the articles which have since appeared in the "China Mail"? On was elected by His Excellency's disclaimer, through the Chief Justice, or any official knowledge of, or sanction to the actions. Others related to the tenor of Macao by the Portuguese. Lord St. John's remarks on the "grave and notorious" character of the abuses of the coolie emigration carried on from Macao elicited some additional observations. But not one bore any reference to the merits of the case, or cases, which the learned Attorney General of Hongkong is prosecuting—or rather delaying to prosecute

A BILL introduced by Sir J. Ferguson into the House of Commons, "for removing doubts as to the validity of certain marriages between British subjects in China and elsewhere, and for amending the law relating to the marriage of British subjects in foreign countries," has been read a third time and passed.

CONNELL CAMERON.—A strange question arose the other night "in supply," as to an order of *Quarta liberorum*, viz., the Pri-

Lord Stanley replied that, although Cameron had been recalled, it was well known to the House that "he had been injured in Abyssinia by causes not within his own control." To this Mr. Sergeant Sullivan rejoined that "the general impression was that Consul Cameron's house rent was during his detention, being provided at the cost of the late King Theodore." Immediately the vote was agreed to, as a sort of compensation to Mr. Cameron for his sufferings.

THE OLD BEQUEST.—The trustees of William and Mary College, Virginia, received

and a few weeks since's remittance
 of £6000 left for the undisturbed proceeds of
 a 4000 guineas for the college in 1742 by an
 English lady named Barbara Whaley, by an
 entail'd legacy was £50 sterling; to be ap-
 plied by the executors of the Whaley estate
 to William and Mary College, and has been
 hitherto unknown or forgotten until ac-
 cidentally discovered by a lawyer in search-
 over some old papers.

The Rev. Dr. Kersam made his first public appear-
 ance since his arrival in England from
 Abyssinia at the distribution of prizes at
 the Whaley College, London, of which he is
 a member. B.D. the head of the house, and
 the Rev. Dr. Kersam, proposed that the
 unbounded applause, proposed that the
 audience should be welcomed. In reply
 Dr. Kersam said: "I am much happier
 here than I was in clime at Meccah. I

THE NEW FOREIGN-OFFICE.—The interior decoration of the reception-rooms and staircases at the new Foreign-office having been completed, they were handed over by the architect to the Board of Works. They

thrown open for the first time on the occasion of an entertainment given by Lord Inley, the Foreign Secretary. The reception was preceded by a dinner party. A banquet was served in the Cabinet room, and covers were laid for twenty. The different rooms thrown open on the grand staircase were decorated with garlands of flowers suspended by chains.

Three apartments opening into each other, occupying a portion of the west front, were used as refreshment-rooms, and on the east side of the grand staircases which was decorated with crimson cloth, was stationed the band of the Grenadier Guards. The highest admiration was expressed of the magnificent staircase and reception-rooms.

to their decoration. The new office opened for public business on the 1st July.

BILL TO REGULATE CLERICAL VESTMENTS.—Lord Shaftesbury has introduced a bill into the House of Lords regulating clerical vestments. It provides, *inter alia*, that every minister, when "saying the

ers in any church," shall wear a surplice or sleeves, and shall be at liberty to wear the surplice, as at present, a plain black silk scarf. If he be a university student he may also wear the university hood; and if he be not a graduate he may wear, if he think fit, wear "some decent coat of black." The object of the Bill is to secure uniformity in the performance of

... worship, and it would prohibit ornaments, incense, and lighted candles. Should pass into a statute, for a breach of either its provisions the bishop shall have power to inhibit the offender from saying the public prayers for three months. The balance of probabilities incline against this becoming law during the life of the

DR. CAYLEY'S MISSION TO
LADAKH.
(*Friend of India*, July 9.)

new papers appear at first sight more
 sive in this world of commerce and com-
 place than the official reports which
 occasionally published in the *Gazette of*
India respecting the proceedings of officers
 have been employed on special mis-
 sions. Yet a very little examination of the
 subject matter will often carry the general
 reader far away into a new world, amongst

strange people having objects of interest
differing from his own, and display-
ing a marvellous ignorance of the world of
civilisation in which he has lived and moved
since his birth, but at the same time mani-
fested in a thousand different ways those
desires for money, power and pleasure,
which prove that they all belong to the

The story of the origin of Dr. Cayley's vision is now perhaps a twice-told tale. 1863 Mr. Davies represented in his valuable report on the commerce of Central Asia, that all trade between British territory and Eastern Turkistan was virtually strangled by the excessive transit duties levied by the Maharajah of Cashmere. These

excessive exactions were not merely raised on goods imported into Cashmere for the Maharajah's own subjects, but were charged upon goods in transit through Cashmere on their way to Leh and Yarkand. The result was that, in 1864, the Maharaja consented to a very large reduction of rates on goods imported into Cashmere:

to the adoption of one uniform rate of per cent transit duty on all goods passing through Cashmere territory on their way to Leh or Yarkand. In 1866, Mr Forsyth, who had recently travelled to Lahoul, represented to the Government that the reduction of duties by the Maharajah was a gain; that it was only carried out in rare cases, when it was feared that the traders

British authorities; and that he had satisfied himself by inquiries from Russian and Indian traders that, if the restrictions were only removed, British goods would drive out Russian goods from the markets of Central Asia. Accordingly Dr. Levey was dispatched to Léh by the Go-

ment of India, with the primary object of maintaining the tariff fixed by the Maharaja in 1864; and Diwan Hira Naud was in the manner sent by the Maharajah to assist Cayley.

olved six weeks of severe travel. The
road was hardly open so early in the season,
and some of the passes were rendered difficult
by the depth of the snow; and to

leave Lahore in the middle of May, and plunge into deep snow drifts, must be a severe trial to an ordinary constitution. The distance from Umritsar to Leh is 225 miles, or 42 marches; and out of five high passes only one is under 13,000 feet high. On the way, and during his subsequent residence at Ladakh, Dr. Cayley found ample proof that all the conditions which have been brought against the Ladakh officials were perfectly true and without exaggeration. The traders were made to pay a number of extra duties under a variety of names, some of which were only double the regular duties, while others amounted to ten times the regular duties. Moreover, they found it necessary to satisfy the *thanas* and local officials in numerous good ways. "They could not get their goods weighed," says Dr. Cayley, "or obtain permits to depart, or even procure food for themselves and their ponies, without first giving a present; and any man having a good horse, or other coveted article, was often obliged to sell it for a mere song, or present it as a gift to avert greater loss. Light weights were also employed by the local officials in order to increase the charges on the goods weighed. In short, the traders were treated as the mules of the local officials, who were all powerful and irresponsible, and who had no other object than to enrich themselves as speedily as possible at the expense of all those in their power."

The mild and beneficent Maharajah of Cashmere must have been wholly unimpressed by these scandalous proceedings on the part of the officials at Ladakh, in violation of the law of 1864. When, however, they were brought to his notice, he manifested a laudable desire to suppress these evils, and to meet the wishes of the paramount power. Accordingly, as already stated, he dispatched Diwan Hira Nand "to assist Dr. Cayley in his endeavours to promote the trade with and through Ladakh, and to carry out reforms in the mode of levying duty on an changing passing between British territories and the countries beyond the British frontier." But alas! the mild and beneficent Maharajah was once more doomed to disappointment. Diwan Hira Nand, who appears to have been largely endowed with those qualifications which characterize so many oriental administrators, assisted Dr. Cayley after a very peculiar fashion. He received Dr. Cayley with a great display of civility and attention, but secretly employed himself in throwing every possible obstruction in his way. Diwan Hira Nand kept up a close system of espionage upon Dr. Cayley and upon all who came near him; and used every means to prevent the traders and people of the country from going to that officer, either for medical advice or to furnish him with information. How the mild and beneficent Maharajah mounted over the base allegations of this official does not appear in the *Gazette*. So ready, however, was his Highness to carry out the aspirations of the British Government as regards the improvement of trade and protection of merchants in Ladakh, that when the actual state of affairs was reported to him, he promptly removed Diwan Hira Nand from office, and appointed another official to the Ladakh office. As to the other operations of the local officials, the Punjab Government has left us somewhat in the dark, by assuring us that they were not committed with the cognizance of the Maharajah, but on the contrary in defiance of his orders. The action of the Maharajah is probably to be ascribed to one of those superior conditions of native mind, which may lead to apprehend, but which nevertheless excites our wonder. The Maharajah knew nothing of the misdeeds of his officials, but yet issued orders to prevent them.

We have, however, no wish to be hard upon the Maharajah. Like earthly potentates in general, and even private individuals, he naturally has a peculiar regard for his own interests. He cannot as yet be made to understand the blessings of free trade; neither could Great Britain for many years. Dr. Cayley is great that the Maharajah should seek to maintain a monopoly of Turfani wool, especially as importations of that wool into the Punjab would enable the Punjab shawl manufacturers to compete with those of Cashmere. Here we fail to perceive any question of right or wrong. Our merchants certainly have as much right to Turfani wool as the Maharajah of Cashmere, and the paramount power has very naturally taken the necessary steps for abolishing the monopoly; but we can scarcely blame the Maharajah for doing his utmost to prevent the manufacturers of the Punjab from competing successfully with those of Cashmere who are his own subjects. Again we naturally want to find a new market for cotton goods and tea in Central Asia; and it is altogether out of the question that the paramount power should permit the officials of the Maharajah to bar out the British manufacturer by their exactions. Therefore, although the Maharajah will be none the worse for the free commerce of the region, there is no reason why our political negotiations should be rendered unpalatable by bitter language. Moderation and caution are as necessary as firmness in all dealings with Asiatic potentates, who study to find a hidden meaning in the terms employed, rather than accept the more obvious meaning involved in a representation or demand.

We turn, however, from the question of trade to that of empire. Within the last three years a new empire has been founded by Yakoub Khan at Yarkand; and for aught we know the empire of the Kushbegi may hold the same prominent position in another generation, which the empire of Bunjeet Singh maintained half a century ago. Yarkand is 300 miles from Leh, and until recent events the province in that quarter were ruled by opium-eating Chinese. But a new Musulman power has now risen in the east, and established an empire which may serve to counterbalance the loss of Bokhara. The Chinese have been driven out, and the opium trade is consequently at a stand still. The new kingdom comprises 30,000 square miles, and contains more than a dozen large and important towns. Moreover the city of Yarkand is the chief mart for the trade to the north of the Himalayas. Caravans of merchants meet there from all the surrounding cities and countries, as well as from such distant places as Badakshan, Bokhara and the Russian provinces. Formerly Chinese merchants flocked to Yarkand; but since the establishment of the Musulman empire by Yakoub Khan, all communication with China through the north of the Himalayas has been cut off. According to Dr. Cayley, the demand in all these countries for British and Indian products and manufactures is enormous; and they can supply in return shawl, wool, silk, blang, gold and silver, precious stones, and many other articles to an extent which is almost unlimited. Indeed the trade in Central Asia seems to

have been for some time leaking out in every way, notwithstanding the restrictions which have been laid upon it by the Maharajah of Ladakh; and not only are the most adventurous merchants pushing in all directions with their fates, silks, carpets and leather, but every pilgrim and traveller carries turquoises, gold dust, silver ingots, and other articles of value, which he sells or barter on his way to pay the customs duties and road expenses.

Thus whilst many of the present generation may regret that they did not live during the stirring events of the past, new worlds are coming to light, and new aspirations are excited on every hand. The political prospect of the British empire of India opens up as many new fields for thought and speculation as at any previous period in its history. We appear to jog on in the weary monotony of Anglo-Indian life, but meantime other kingdoms are passing away and new ones are being established upon their ruins; and the questions that we discuss with but little enthusiasm or interest at our tables, are the topics of eager conversation in remote Durbars and busy bazars where Englishmen are unknown; and the results of the Abyssinian expedition have been considered and debated with almost as much interest at Cabul and Mandalay as in the City of Palaces.

THE OLD RED SLEIGH.

After mother had gone to bed I went up stairs and brought down my writing desk. There were some sheets of paper and some delicate envelopes, which had been there for months stored away, and a silver pen and pen-holder, which had been in the present in my school days. I took them out and the ink-bottle also. The ink was dark, for we did not write much—either of us—and I brought the vinegar-croquet and thinned it to my liking. Then I sat down and looked at the paper. Then I went to the stairs and listened to see that mother was not coming. Then I actually seated myself, and began to write.

"Dear Miss Harrow,—I am a coward. I hope not in one sense, but certainly as regards you. For a year I have loved you. Yet, I no more would have dared to say so than I would to a queen. Perhaps because I do not cherish a hope that you like me."

To-morrow you and I will ride together. To-morrow I will make up my mind to try my fate. But I know I shall not dare to speak, so I write. I will give you this letter to read at home. If the answer be "No," it will be easier for both of us. Will you try and think well enough of me to be my wife one day?

I love you better than I do my life, and I will do all I can to make life happy for you. With a little hope I can make my way in the world as other men do. I am young and strong, and not utterly ignorant. If I am to have that hope, give me some sign—give me a line, your name only, anything to show me what you mean. If I am to be miserable—well then make me no answer. Silence shall mean "no." I could not bear to see you or speak to you after that.

This is an awkward love letter, no doubt. I am not used to writing letters of any kind of love. I never wrote or said a word of love to any one before. That must be its excuse. But were it ever so elegant it could not mean more. For I offer all the love in my heart. The only love I have ever felt or shall ever know.

I sealed this note in the daintiest envelope I possessed, and wrote "Hepsey Harrow's name on the back, and hid it in the desk from mother's eyes; sharp eyes, that looked after me anxiously as I drove away the following evening. She was ready for me. My mother's hint was in my mind, and I looked at her dress. "All I discovered was that it was blue; but her face was good, I could judge of her."

"She must marry a rich man, or one on his way to wealth," I said. "She shall too. I've more to start with than Washington had." And I tucked her into the sleigh and drove off to the meeting.

It was a pleasant drive, and a merry dance and supper; but as the time went on I felt glad that I had written the letter. For I could not have said what it said if it was not for the letter.

trusted among those old familiar scenes. To have met Hepsey would have been too much to bear. But time helps us all. At the end of five years I wrote to my mother: "I am coming home again, since you will not live here with me. Expect me to-morrow."

And on the morrow I went. My mother had not altered much. But I had grown a little lighter, and she was a youth no longer. The fact which troubled her. There were changes in the place, too. Girls were married-old people dead. The fashions, household furniture, had changed, and the old house was a different place. The church was rebuilt, and the house in the hollow had been burnt. A holly-hedger, and the factory people's houses were about it. Instead of the old frame school-house was a brick building with many windows and a cupola. Who was the teacher? Was she there—Hepsey Harrow? I dared not ask. I did I saw her about the house, painted and furnished now; and in the evening of my second day at home, I went out to the shed where the little red sleigh stood—the shabby old thing, with a green patch on the cushion.

"It ain't been touched since you left, Alphon," said my mother. "Poor old Dobbin! How smart he used to be! I felt as if I'd lost a friend when he died. Remember my patching the cushion?"

She lifted it as she spoke. From behind it dropped something. What? Of leather, blue with mould, crushed by being lying upon the cushion, but the outline was still that. Hepsey Harrow's reticule! I opened it. There lay a comb and brush; an artificial rose—how well I remembered it in her hair!—and my letter. Yes, my letter, that she had never read, never seen, never known of.

"What's the matter, Alphon?" asked my mother. "For a few moments I did not know. At last I spoke." "It is Miss Harrow's reticule," I said. "She must have lost it when you took her a sleigh-ride," said my mother. "Just like her to lose it and not know, the extravagant girl. She's teaching you; likely too—she ain't married; no doubt she'll be an old maid, and serve her right!"

The rest my mother said to herself, for I said nothing. I took the reticule in my hand and went over to the long forgotten path toward the school house. School was over. A figure stood alone near the gate. I did not know it at first. But as I neared it I found it was a more mature edition of Hepsey Harrow's slender frame—not so slender now, but pretty; just as pretty in the face, and fresh and buxom. I walked up to her. She gave me a puzzled look. Then her cheek flushed.

"Yes, Miss Harrow," I answered. "I am here to restore your property. You lost a reticule in my sleigh five years ago. To-day I found it. There is something in it which I asked you to look at when you were alone. I make the same request now. May I see you this evening?"

She bowed. I walked away. I went once more to my room. She had been weeping; she let her eye upon her knees. "Such an odd relic of those foolish old times," she said. "I took her hand. 'You never answered it, Hepsey,' I said. 'Will you answer it now?'"

"After all this time?" she said. "Yes," I said. "She said nothing, and I kissed her. Our wedding was a quiet one, and our lives have been quietly happy from that day to the present hour."

A MAGICIAN'S RETRIBUTION—IN ELECTRIC SERVANT. (From the Yale College Convant.) Robert Houdin, the greatest prestidigitator of modern times, lives in a charming mansion called the "Priory," in the village of St. Jerrily, upon the right bank of the Loire, about one and a half miles from the city of Blois. This dwelling, with the spacious grounds surrounding it, are believed, by the common people of the vicinity, to be controlled by some mysterious agent; and in their eyes Houdin is a charmer, an almost supernatural being.

is announced at the house, and on a table in the hall, bearing the words, "The gate is open," appears the word "open" or "closed," according to the fact. The latter-box, too, has an electric communication with the house. The carrier, previously instructed, drops in first all the printed matter together; then he adds the letters, one by one. Each addition sounds the alarm, and the owner, even if he has not yet risen, is apprised of the character of his despatches. To avoid sending letters to the village, they are written in the evening; and a commutator is so arranged that when the carrier drops the mail into the box the next morning the electricity in place of sounding the chime in the house, sounds one over his head.

Thus warned, he comes up to the house to leave what he has brought, and to take away the letters ready for mailing. "My electric doorkeeper," then, says Houdin, "leaves me nothing to be desired. His service is most exact, his fidelity is thoroughly proven, his discretion is unequalled; and, as to his salary, I doubt the possibility of obtaining an equal service for a smaller remuneration."

The study clock transmits the time to two dial plates. One, placed upon the front of the house, gives the hour of the day to the neighbourhood; the other, fastened to the garden's lodge, facing the house, gives the time to its inmates. Several smaller dials, operated similarly, are placed in the various apartments. They all, however, have a single striking part, but this is positioned enough to be heard over the entire village. Upon the top of the house is a tower containing a bell on which the hours of the day are announced. Below this is a train of wheels which raise the hammer. To avoid the necessity of winding up the weight every day, an automatic arrangement is employed, which utilizes a force ordinarily lost. Between the kitchen, situated upon the ground floor, and the clock-work in the garret, there is a contrivance so arranged that the servants in going to and from about their work, wind up the weight without being conscious of it. An electric current set in motion by the study regulator, raises the detention, and permits the number of strokes indicated by the dial. This manner of distributing the time from the study, Houdin finds very useful. When, for any reason, he wishes the meals hurried or retarded, he turns the dial in either direction, and the time upon all the dials is altered to suit his convenience. The clock finds out that the time passes very rapidly; while a quarter of an hour or more, not otherwise estimable, is gained by M. Houdin.

Every morning this clock sends, at different hours, electric impulses to awaken three persons, the first of whom is the gardener. But in addition, the apparatus forces those to rise by continuing to sound until the electric is broken by moving a small key placed at the further end of the room. To do this the sleeper must rise, and the poor gardener is almost tormented by this electricity. The greenhouse is so arranged that he cannot raise its temperature above 40 deg. C. (104 deg. F.) or let it fall below 20 deg. C. (68 deg. F.) without a record in the diary. The next morning Houdin says to him, "Jean, you had too much heat last night; you will scorch my geraniums," or, "Jean, you are in danger of freezing my orange trees; the thermometer descended to three degrees below zero (27 deg. F.) last night." Jean scratches his head and says nothing, but he evidently regards Houdin as a sorcerer.

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY. From the *Mudges Western Post*, June 12. One of the most horrible murders that has occurred in the colony (New South Wales) for some time was perpetrated at a place called Ironbark Flat, about eight miles from Liverpool, on Tuesday night last. A man named Ralph Lee, a stock-keeper resided there with his wife and four children, and by this massacre (for we can term it nothing else) the poor woman lost her husband and two of her children. The facts of the case appear to be as follows:—Lee was engaged in the house on Tuesday evening about an hour or two after dark, when a Chinaman came up to the house and asked for some beef. Lee took a candle and went into the store to get it from him, and what transpired there no one knows; but the eldest boy, named George Frederick, shortly afterwards heard his father call out for help. He rushed in, and found his father struggling with the Chinaman, who was stabbing him with a knife. The frightened lad ran at the Chinaman, and seeing him by the tail, tried to draw him off; but the poor lad, who was only nine years of age, had, of course, no power over his father's assailant, and was seized by the Chinaman and stabbed by him severely, that there is no hope of his recovery. The eldest girl, who was in the house, hearing the disturbance, ran off for assistance, and shortly returned with a man named George Wheen, who arrived just in time to see Lee dying, but unable to speak or give any information touching the outrage. Prior to his arrival, the Chinaman had, after disposing of poor Lee, gone into the house, and here the brute deliberately murdered one poor child, named Amelia, aged five and a half years, and strangled another, named Frances, aged four; the latter is likely to recover. He rifled the pockets of the deceased man, and from the fact that the furniture and other articles in the house were smeared with blood, there is no doubt that he perpetrated murder in the premises. However, on Wheen's arrival he had got clear off, and unfortunately, the clue to his detection is small indeed. He is described by the boy, George, to be a stout man, wearing a pea-jacket and a cap, and being about five feet six inches high, and having in his possession a roll of notes, which was stained with blood; and this seems the only chance of tracing him. From Lee he took two chains of leather legs, in which Lee kept his money, but no other property is missing off the premises.

Dr. Ramsey describes the scene of the outrage as more like a slaughter-house than anything else. Upon examination of the bodies, he found Lee stabbed at the back of the neck, in the abdomen, two wounds in the side penetrating the lung, and various other severe wounds about his body. The eyes were wide open, and this suggested to Mr. Scott P.M., the advisability of testing the theory that the last object seen by a dying man is printed on the retina of the eye, by obtaining the service of a photographer. Lee was conscious enough to see Wheen, and hence this experiment was frustrated. The Chinaman, as well as Europeans, have turned out en masse, endeavoring to track the murderer, and Government will probably offer a reward of £100 for his apprehension. The cause of the outrage appears to have been a milking dispute, Lee having been an important witness in causing a Chinese party to give up a claim to a dam.

THE DOOMED KING. The doomed King had but a short time to arrange the affairs of his family. His domestic life had not been happy of late years, and its course may be described in a few words. When Theodoros was a young child, with his power and influence increasing year by year, he received the hand of the fair Tsouvedje, the daughter of Ras. This was a marriage of love, and many of the good qualities attributed to the rising chief in his childhood's account—his mercy, his abstinence, his chastity—were due to the influence of his beloved wife. But they had no children, and she died. The loss to him was irreparable. He was free to contract a political alliance, and when he defeated Oubie, the great chief of Tigré, he married his daughter, the proud Toronche, by whom he had an only child, named Almayah, a boy now about seven years of age. But the marriage proved most unhappy. She was proud, even more than Theodoros, despising him as an upstart. It was impossible for two such brands to live together, and for some years she had resided apart from him, with her little boy, in the King's house at Magdala. Since their separation Theodoros had lived a disgracefully irregular life at Debra Tabor, and his two mistresses, a fat Yedya Galla woman, named Itamara, had been living for some time with the Queen at Magdala, and receiving almost daily letters from her absent lord. The time for oblivion had now arrived. It is certain that Theodoros and his wife Toronche passed some time together on that fatal Saturday afternoon. It is to be hoped that they were reconciled; and as we shall see presently, he expressed a last wish which she afterwards repeated. Theodoros had now a legitimate children, among whom was a son, named Almayah, now about twenty years of age, who was with him on Salama. —*Alumtilla's Magazine* for July.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES. Saturday, August 22nd, 1868. At 1300 Cash per Dollar Mexican. * THESE MUST BE CONSIDERED EXTREME RATES. Highest Lowest Cash Cash. Butcher Meat. Beef Steak, - - - catty 170 160 " Roast, - - - 170 160 " Soup, - - - 120 110 " Mutton Brains, - - per set 50 45 " Tongue, - - - 200 250 " Heart, - - - 130 120 " Tail, - - - each 120 110 " Feet, - - - 50 40 " Tripe (unpressed), catty 60 40 " Liver, - - - 80 70 " Pork, Leg, - - - 170 160 " Chop, - - - 170 160 " Fat for Lard, - - 110 100 " Pig's Fry, - - - 200 180 " Chitlings, - - - 120 110 " Feet, - - - 120 110 " Head, - - - 150 140 " Liver, - - - 150 140 " Mutton Leg, - - lb. 450 440 " Chop, - - - 450 440 " Shoulder, - - - 320 300 " Mutton Liver, - - 180 160 " Sucking Pigs, - - 180 160 " Alver's Head, and Feet, each 500 450 " Sheep's Head and Feet, each 450 400 " Bacon, English, - - lb. 880 360 " Pulchra, - - - 350 340 " Ham, Chinese, - - 350 340 " American, - - - 400 380 " English, - - - 400 380 " Kidneys, Butlokes, each 60 50 " Pig's, - - - 50 40 " Sheep, - - - 50 40 " Sheep's Heart, - - 50 40 " Pig's Heart, - - - 50 40 " Pork Sausages, - - catty 160 150 " Roast Meat, - - - 300 290 " Head and Feet, set, 400 380 Poultry. Geese, - - - catty 160 150 " Ducks, - - - 160 150 " Teal, - - - each 500 500 " Turkeys, - - - catty 520 500 " Pheasants, Cook, - each 2000 1800 " Hen, - - - 1500 1300 " Pigeons, - - - 200 180 " Quail, - - - 220 200 " Pouter, - - - 220 200 " Capons, - - - 400 300 " Hen Eggs, - - - dozen 130 120 " Duck Eggs, - - - 120 120 " Salt Eggs, - - - 140 130 " Dried Ducks, - - - each 190 150 " Snipe, - - - 50 40 " Partridges, - - - 50 40 " Rabbits, - - - 130 100 " Wild Geese, - - - 130 100 " Wild Ducks, - - - 130 100 " Sand Hill Birds, - - 130 100 " Hill Snipe, - - - 130 100 " Sparrows, - - - per doz. 155 145 " Wild Pigeons, - - - each 155 145 Fish. Live Fish, - - - catty 160 150 " Eels, - - - 160 150 " Oysters, - - - 140 130 " Shrimps, - - - 150 140 " Crabs, - - - 120 110 " Prawns, - - - 200 180 " Lobsters, - - - catty 160 150 " Frogs, - - - 200 180 " Small Turtles, - - - 420 400 " Large Turtles, - - 350 340 " Large Fresh Fish, - 160 150 " Small do., - - - 180 170 " Mackerel Small, - - 120 100 " Conger Bels Small, - 120 100 " Salt Fish, - - - catty 140 120 " Small Fish, - - - 120 100 " Fresh Soles, - - - 180 160 " Canton Salmon, - - 200 180 " Rock Fish, - - - 280 180 " Shark Fish, - - - 80 70 " Skate, - - - 80 70 " Turbot, - - - 120 110

Garnet, - - - 120 110 " Parrot Fish, - - - 160 150 " Snake, - - - 80 60 " Fresh Water Fish, - 100 80 " Swiss Fish, - - - 70 60 " Salmon, Pickled, tin, 550 490 Vegetables. Potatoes, Macao, - - catty 48 40 " Japao, - - - 40 30 " Californian, - - - 12 10 " Sweet, - - - 12 10 " New, - - - 70 65 " Lima, - - - 14 10 " Pump, Salt, - - - 28 20 " Carrots, Salt, - - - 60 45 " Fresh, - - - each 20 15 " Spunges, - - - catty 20 15 " Indian Corn, - - - each 56 50 " Young Bamboo shoots, catty 56 50 " Cabbage, Large Macao, each 40 30 " Cabbage, White Canton, catty 40 30 " French, - - - 13 10 " Lettuce, - - - small bun, 13 10 " Celery, - - - catty 40 30 " Parsley Chinese, - - 500 380 " English, - - - 40 30 " Beans, broad, - - - catty 48 35 " Long, - - - 48 35 " French, - - - 100 80 " Strung, - - - 100 80 " Green Peas, in the Shell 48 35 " Onions, - - - 48 35 " Asparagus, - - - box 220 200 " Chilies, Dried, - - catty 220 200 " Green, - - - 40 35 " Ginger, - - - 40 35 " Curry Stuff, - - - 100 80 " Pumpkins, - - - 12 10 " Large Onions, Bombay, 60 50 " Green Onions, - - - 18 12 " Shallots, - - - catty 60 50 " Turnips, - - - 30 25 " Cucumbers, - - - 25 20 " Egg Plant, - - - 25 20 " Water Cress, - - - bunch 60 40 " Ashroon, Dried, - - catty 600 640 " Okras, - - - 40 30 " English Turnips, - - each 40 30 " Radishes, - - - catty 40 30 " Green sprouts, - - - 40 30 Fruits. Mandarin Oranges, - catty 40 30 " Cello Oranges, - - 40 30 " Apples, - - - each 80 70 " Pineapples, - - - 80 70 " Pears, Canton, - - - each 100 90 " Chilies, Fresh, - - - 250 200 " Dried, - - - 250 200 " Plums, - - - 120 100 " Coconuts, - - - each 80 70 " Orange, - - - 100 80 " Plantains, - - - catty 40 30 " Avocados, - - - 180 160 " Chestnuts, - - - 100 90 " Walnuts, - - - 100 90 " Mangosteens, - - - each 40 30 " Lemons, - - - 40 30 " Lard, - - - lb. 600 550 " Currants, - - - 180 170 " Raisins, - - - 320 300 " Bananas, - - - 50 40 " P-eaches, - - - catty 40 30 " Mangoes, - - - each 45 40 " Jack Melons, - - - 8 6 " Water, - - - catty 45 40 " Oranges, - - - 40 30 " Strawberries, - - - 40 30 " Nankin Pears, - - - 40 30 " Coking Pears, - - - 40 30 " Commex Pears, - - 40 30 " Winter Pears, - - - 40 30 " Ground Nuts, - - - 80 70 " Hazelnuts, - - - 80 70 " Logans, - - - 500 480 " Figs, Dried, - - - bottle 500 480 " Prunes, - - - catty 500 480 " Dates, - - - 500 480 " Currant, - - - 80 60 " Jack Fruit, - - - 40 30 " Plums, Water, - - 90 70 " Apples, - - - 40 30 " Custard Apples, - - each 120 100 " Rose Apples, - - - catty 120 100 " Walberries, - - - 40 30 " Sugar Cane, - - - stick 50 40 " Currants, - - - catty 280 270 Miscellaneous. Tapioca, - - - bottle 400 280 " Vermicelli, - - - box 1300 800 " Macaroni, - - - 2200 2000 " Chinese Vermicelli, - catty 120 110 " Curry Powder, - - bottle 400 250 " Split Peas, - - - catty 80 70 " Rice, - - - 50 40 " Paddy, - - - picul 1600 1500 " Bran, - - - 2000 1800 " Flour, - - - catty 80 70 " Sugar, China, - - - 140 80 " Pearl Barley, - - - 200 180 " Sago, - - - 15 10 " Cornmeal Salt, - - 30 20 " Fine Salt, - - - 300 120 " Pepper (whole), - - bottle 250 200 " (ground), - - - 200 180 " Coffee, - - - catty 13 10 " Nutmegs, - - - each 250 200 " Capers, - - - bottle 400 300 " Olives, - - - 220 180 " Mustard, - - - 220 180 " Mango Chutney, - - 500 300 " Pickles, - - - 250 200 " Gram, new, - - - picul 4000 3800 " English Vinegar, - - bottle 280 150 " Mace, - - - 800 750 " Cloves, - - - 280 250 " Cinnamon, - - - 180 160 " Cloves, - - - 320 300 " Sassafras, - - - 160 150 " Citron, - - - lb 640 450 " Butter, - - - 640 450 " Cheese, English, - - 640 450 " American, - - - 1200 1000 " Dutch, - - - each 260 250 " Salad Oil, - - - bottle 260 250 " Coconut Oil, - - - catty 180 110 " Lamp Oil, - - - 80 70 " Flaxseed, - - - picul 500 480 " Charcoal, - - - 1300 1200 " Tea, - - - catty 650 300 J. Weston, Inspector of Markets.

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Miscellaneous.

THE
CHINESE COMMERCIAL
GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.R.

Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office
Hongkong.

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Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:—

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1.—Treaty with Great Britain, Chinese Text of the same.
2.—Treaty with the United States.
3.—Treaty with France.
4.—Treaty with Russia.
Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

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1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
3.—Rules respecting Trade and Duties.
Chinese Text of the same.
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6.—Ports of Fusan and Taiwan in Formosa.
7.—Port of Ningpo.
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9.—Treaty on the Yangtsze and Trade in the Interior.
10.—Port of Tanchung or Chefoo.
11.—Port of Tientsin.
12.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtsze.
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2.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.
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7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

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3.—Treaty with Siam, Tariff, &c.
4.—Siamese Monies, Weights, &c.
5.—Burmaese Monies, &c.
6.—Philippine Islands.
Sailing Directions for Panay I.
6.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.
7.—Burmese Monies—Weights, &c.
8.—Indo-Prasiteneles—Bongala, &c.
9.—Ceylon.
10.—English and French Weights, &c.
11.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.
Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.
1.—Comparison of Prices.
2.—Relating to Exchange.
3.—Relating to Time.
4.—Comparison of Weights.
5.—Measurement of Cargo.
6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for Japan Islands; also giving the means of Chinese Words occurring in Charts of Sailing Directions; and also a Table of altitudes of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"Tables in Chap. VII., for estimating price measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in Ohang. Those for calculating the prices of tea, dollars or pence have been copied from more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Leuraire, Esq., last section of the same chapter, on 'Monies in Bullion,' has been prepared furnished for the Guide by Patrick Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank, India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia."

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions were reprinted from the 'China Pilot' With short interruptions, the coasts of Singapore to Hakodadi are all described; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been approved by the inspectors of the Chinese customs for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

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Shipping in Harbour.

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

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C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

<i>essel's Name and Where Anchored.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Flag and Rig.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	<i>Consignees or Agents.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Intende Dispatch.</i>
1868.							
W. J. Hoff	W. C. Johnson	Brit. str.	700	Aug. 21	P. & O. S. N. Co	Swatow, &c.	
Alpine	E. Hutchison	Brit. str.	949	June 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Calcutta, &c.	
Alpine	W. C. Hutchison	Brit. str.	1128	August 14	D. Sassoon Sons & Co		
Alpine	W. C. Hutchison	Brit. str.	1579	August 19	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Alpine	W. C. Hutchison	Brit. str.	1044	August 19	A. Heard & Co	Shanghai	
Alpine	W. C. Hutchison	Brit. str.	2600	August 13	Messageries Imperiales	Saigon, Suez, &c.	
Alpine	W. C. Hutchison	Brit. str.	313	June 1	A. Heard & Co		
Alpine	W. C. Hutchison	Brit. str.	1200	August 18	Spanish Consul	Manila	
Alpine	W. C. Hutchison	Brit. str.	1362	July 19	Chinese		
Alpine	W. C. Hutchison	Brit. str.	1869	August 17	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Alpine	W. C. Hutchison	Brit. str.	1032	August 10	Gibb, Livingston & Co		

SAILING VESSELS.							
Agatha Johanna	K Beahl	N. Ger. bk.	550	August	9 E. Schellbass & Co	Hamburg	
Albia	K Tilmer	N. Ger. bk.	315	August	17 Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Antia	E Lucan	Brit. sh.	654	August	9 A. Heard & Co	Saigon	
Annie	E Petrie	Brit. sch.	304	August	3 John Burd & Co		
Bella	K Turner	Brit. bk.	448	August	7 Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Brimant	W Ehröder	Sinn. bg.	330	August	11 Chinese		
Broken Hill	E Davis	Amer. sb.	990	July	2: Order		

Burra Noorial	W Young	Siam.	bk.	360	August	20	Chinese		
Camilla	E Humphrey	Amer.	sh.	853	July	28	Messageries Imperiales		
Cap-sing-moon	EC Watsonson	Brit.	bk.	466	June	3	Olyphant & Co	Melbourne and	Sydney
Caroline	K Baehria	Fch.	bk.	666	August	11	Order		
Caroline	K Buggen	N. Gor.	bk.	393	August	11	Bourtau, Hubener & Co	Falmouth	put back
Chalgrove	K Owens	Brit.	bk.	504	August	2	Birley & Co	Poolewh	
Champion	W Hueuotil	Brit.	bk.	486	August	18	S. S. Walker & Co	Manila	
Chintah	EC Reid	Brit.	sh.	768	August	14	John Burd & Co		
						26	Chinese		

Burra Noorial	W Young	Siam.	bk.	360	August	20	Chinese		
Camilla	E Humphrey	Amer.	sh.	853	July	28	Messageries Imperiales		
Cap-sing-moon	EC Watsonson	Brit.	bk.	466	June	3	Olyphant & Co	Melbourne and	Sydney
Caroline	K Baehria	Fch.	bk.	666	August	11	Order		
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Chalgrove	K Owens	Brit.	bk.	504	August	2	Birley & Co	Poolewh	
Champion	W Hueuotil	Brit.	bk.	486	August	18	S. S. Walker & Co	Manila	
Chintah	EC Reid	Brit.	sh.	768	August	14	John Burd & Co		
						26	Chinese		

Chom Vo Lang	K Bloom	Brit. sbh.	363	August	8	Rozario & Co	
China	K Coombs	Port. bk	362	May	8		
City of Quebec	K Peables	Can. sh.	362	May	11	Order	
Condor	K Hansen	N. Ger. bk	374	August	10	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Saigon
Conqueror	W Minchew	Siam. sh.	370	July	2	Chinese	
Costa Rica	K Moulin	Brit. bk.	259	August	15	A. G. Hogg & Co	
Cuddy Park	W Moran	Siam. sh.	475	August	11	Chinese	
Danver Family	W Nisson	Brit. bk.	398	August	11	Chinese	
Dart	WC Robert	Brit. sh.	75	July	20	F. Heard & Co	
Daylight	W Smith	Siam. bk.	250	May	12	Chinese	
Edward Marguard	W Moller	Siam. bk.	301	August	10	Chinese	
	N. Ger.		306	August	19	Melchers & Co	

Ellen Rickmers	W	Rem	N. Ger. bk.	355	August 12	R. S. Walker & Co			
Frances Banfield	W	Pender	Brit. bk.	355	August 12	Wm. Patten & Co	Tientsin		
Friedrich	K	Tutein	N. Ger. bg.	231	August 14	Bourjau, Hubert & Co	Goodow		
Frish	K	Tutein	N. Ger. sch.	207	August 7	Bourjau, Hubert & Co			
Gamo Cock	E	Sherburn	Amer. sh.	1119	August 14	Myphaut & Co			
Goliath	W	Silva	Siam. bk.	542	August 10	Chinese			
Gravina	W	Camejo	Span. bg.	246	July 12	Renedices & Co			
Indian Warrior	W	Young	Siam. bk.	564	August 18	Chinese			
John & Mary	W	Geary	Brit. bk.	190	July 9	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Yokohama	Early	
Kvik	K	Lorance	Nor. bg.	131	August 13	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin	Early	
Lorelei	K	Ingermann	N. Ger. bk.	393	August 11	Bourjau, Hubert & Co			
Luzon	E	Dumelow	Brit. bk.	400	August 12	Order			
Maria Morton	W	Fischer	Fch. bk.	401	July 12	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co			
Maria Rozacio	W	Autenchoe	Span. bk.	240	August 7	Benedict & Co			
Marion	E	Pago	Brit. bk.	490	July 26	W. C. Co	Saigon		
Martha	K	Hajin	N. Ger. bk.	221	Aug. 5	Melchers & Co	Nerwchang		
Mary	W	Boulton	Brit. bk.	447	August 18	Order	Buenos Ayres	Immedi	
Mary Goodell	E	Sweseter	Amer. sh.	760	July 24	A. Heard & Co	San Francisco	Immedi	
Mildred	K	Rausey	Brit. bg.	252	August 10	Grun & Co			
Meridian	W	Merlund	Siam. sch.	224	August 12	Chinese			
M. B. Palmer	E	Low	Amer. sh.	1124	August 14	Smith, Archer & Co			

N. B. Palmer	E. Paddock	Brit. bk.	362	July	31	Landstein & Co	New York	Early
Navarino	K Hall	Amer. bg.	466	July	18	Olyphant & Co		
Nellie Hastings	W Moss	Brit. bk.	280	August	8	Thomas Howard		
Nile	K Pohl	N. Ger. bk.	339	August	11	Siemssen & Co		

Norma	W Fabie	Span. bg.	203	June	21	Remedios & Co		
Nuevo Constanste	E Wetassenbruch	Dut. bk.	744	August	17	Siemssen & Co		
Onrust	K Olland	Feb. bk.	800	July	24	Order	in dock	Kowloon
Pactole	E McIlhannhauser	N. Ger. bk.	429	August	2	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Peru	K Haroham	Brit. bk.	388	August	11	Carlowitz & Co		
Peru	W Patten	Amer. bk.	469	August	19	Hogg & Co		
Powhattan	W Ezuziers	Siam. sh.	360	August	2	Chinese		
Resolute	W Lounbard	Amer. sh.	1200	June	15	Bosman & Co	San Francisco	Immed
Richard S. Ely	K Perthelsen	N. Ger. bk.	186	August	20	E. Schellhass & Co	Ningpo	
Roeka	EC Lucas	Amer. sh.	750	July	18	Smith, Arohar & Co		
Samuel Russell	E Harbord	Brit. sh.	1305	August	20	R. S. Walker & Co.		
Savoir Faire	K Prehn	N. Ger. bk.	174	August	9	John Burd & Co		
Schulze Delitseh	W Wewayer	Siam. bk.	382	August	11	Chinese.		
Seantor	WC Hutohynson	Amer. sh.	962	July	22	A. Heard & Co		
Soulou								

Soon Hong	K Wiader	Brit.	sch.	200	August 14	Wm. Pustan & Co	Chetoo	Early
Stng	WC Martin	Brit.	bk.	258	August 2	Reynvaan Brothers & Co	Yokohama	
	W Khamsa	Siam	bl.	400	August 2	Chinese		

Success's	W. Moller	Siam.	sh.	675	August	2 Chinese	
Sword Fish	W. Main	Brit.	sh.	620	August	6 Arnold Karberg & Co	Zebu
Tamara	W. Berkeushaw	Brit.	bk.	361	August	18 Captain	
Union	W. Edlefsen	Siam.	sh.	665	August	20 Siemsen & Co	
Verona	W. Hindane	Brit.	bk.	532	August	12 Gilman & Co	
Veronica	W. Castilla	Span.	bg.	261	August	8 Remedios & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	W. Wilkinson	Brit.	sh.	821	July	30 Birley & Co	Freight or Charter
West Dorby							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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WHAMPOA.

<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Flag & Rig.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	<i>Consignees or Agents.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Inf. Despatch.</i>
Circe	Catho	Span. str.	950	August 8	Spanish Consul		
Novillo	O'Sullivan	Brit. sh.	715	June 14	Deacon & Co	London	Early
Pacific	Hayward	Brit. bk.	326	August 6	Russell & Co		
Sing Tung	Stobbs	Brit. str.	109	August 18	For Chinese Government		
United Service*	Stooks	Brit. str.	650	August 20	Wm. Pustan & Co	Shanghai	

* At Canton.

Printed and published by CHARLES A. SAINT, at the China Mail Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

燕梳告白

味司在本港辦亞味啟布
啟爐保公司之事出保單保
布第壹等駛風船火輪船照
爐常價銀其填補項可在中
華新加坡加利吉打望置
保額等支交特此聲明
公陰
癸亥年八月廿六日
司成發巴剛多公司啟

德臣公司之生意於
英八月十五號已經
賣與末士先地承受
自是日所有各支收
數目均歸末士先地
管理故特字週知
英八月十五號
末士先地謹啟

白等項刷印唐字另具一紙以備唐人閱看如有賜顧者每五十個字價銀半員每多六一字一仙士此第一月銀等之如欲再印價銀減半

先地印字館啟

日後唐字刷印者多將紙幅增廣又啟

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AGENTS FOR THE CHINA M.
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Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET
Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, 12,
born Hill, E.C. JAMES HENDY
4 Old Jewry, E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND
—ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH
bourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American
generally.—WHITE & BAUER
Francisco
CHINA.—Sutton, DROWN & Co.
GILES & Co., Eschschon, THOMP
On. —SINGAPORE, H. POON & Co.
pala, C. KASUTU & Co.

Arrivals.

Aug. 23, *Suvonada*, Ame. steamer
Pyne, Shanghai, Aug. 20, Genoa
 LEARD & Co.
 Aug. 23, *Susanne*, N. G. barque
 Luthy Cardiff, April 30, 391 tons C
 Order.
 Aug. 23, *Emile*, French barque
 Plessis, Cardiff, pril 20, Patent F
 MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.
 Aug. 23, *Venus*, N. G. barque,
 Christensen, Cardiff, Aug. 8, 700
 661.-Order
 Aug. 24, *Katinka*, Siamese brig
 Ravukhinde, Chefoo, Aug. 4, Genoa
 Chinese.

Departures.

ang. 28, *Matilda*, for Whampoa.
28, *Nellie Hastings*, for Whampoa.
28, *Anne*, for Saigon.
28, *Capsingmoon*, for Melbourne.
28, *John & Mary*, for Yokohama.
24, *Erl King*, for Shanghai.

Passenger.

ARRIVED.—Per Suwonada, 41 Chinese.
Per Katinka, 12 Chinese.

Shipping Reports.

The Siamese brig *Katinka*, from Cebu, reports the first part of the passage with variable wind and fine weather; the second part (on 19th Aug.) had strong gale from W.N.W., which lasted for 24 hours, after which had moderate weather and still arrival in port.

The North German barque *Venus*, Cardiff, reports: crossed the Equator 11th May, in long. 27° W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope 1 June, in lat. 33° 30' S.; made Christmas land on 2nd Aug. and Java Head Aug. 4; passed Anjer on 4th Aug.; up the Sea had strong squalls from W., the day from S.W., after which light breeze arrived in Hongkong on 23rd Aug. 10 days out. On 16th Aug.; in lat. 9° 12' N., long. 110° E., spoke the North American barque, *Matador*, from Macao bound for Saigon.

The North German barque *Susan* Cardiff, reports : crossed the Equator 29th May, in long. 29.48 W. ; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope 29th June, in lat. 39.27 S. ; made land on 4th Aug. ; arrival at Auckland on 6th Aug. ; up China Sea under a variable weather and winds until arrival at Hongkong on 23rd Aug. 115 days.

The French barque *Emile*, from reports: crossed the Equator on 29th May, in long. 29. W.; passed the Cape of Hope on 28th June, in lat. 29 30 S. St. Paul's Island on 6th July, Christmas Island on 3rd Aug., and Java Head 10th Aug.; arrived at Aijer on 5th Aug. 6th Aug.; up China Sea fine weather, occasional squalls, wind from S.W. arrival in Hongkong 17 days out.

The American steamer *Surround*, Shanghai, reports: left Shanghai at noon; first part of the passage encountered fresh S. E. breezes and fine weather; large swell from S. E.; latter part light and fine weather. Off Cape of Good Hope saw S. S. *Formosa*; arrived at Hong Kong at 9 p.m. on the 23rd.

New Advertisements

“ELLEN RICKMERS”
U LOUITA.
CONSIGNEES OF MK 30 cases
chandise, shipped by Messrs Mo
Kasemeyer, Bremen, by the above
vessel unto order, are hereby
red to send in their Bill of Lading
Undersigned for countersignature
take immediate delivery of these
otherwise they will be landed and
the risk and expense of the Consignee
MELCHERS &
Hongkong, August 22, 1868.

LOST.
A Small Bunch of KEYS on a Chain. Apply to W. S. R.,
Office of this paper.
Hongkong, August 22, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. J. THOMSON is now publishing
a set of Seven PHOTOGRAPHS
of the ECLIPSE taken from the time of
the beginning of the Shadow leaving the
Sun to the time of the Shadow leaving the
Earth. Copies may be had at his Rooms,
Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
HONGKONG, August 19, 1868.

L. FRICKEL &
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS
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AND
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